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ABSTRACT

This report explores the role of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) in South African anti-apartheid initiatives. The document identifies those IGOs that are involved or plan to become involved in financial and/or technical assistance to programs related to post-apartheid South Africa. Following an introduction, the report identifies and describes United Nations (UN) groups and other multilateral agencies involved in the region. Among the many groups discussed are the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, the UN Volunteers, the Transnational Corporations and Management Division, the African Development Bank, and the Southern African Development Community. The activities and objectives of each group or unit are described, and names and addresses of persons to write to for further information are provided. (LBG)

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South African Information Exchange Working Paper Number 22

South Africa-Related Initiatives of Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs): A Primer

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September 1992

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South African Information Exchange
Working Paper Number 22

South Africa-Related Initiatives of Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs): A Primer

Ann McKinstry Micou
September 1992

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
809 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
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South Africa-Related Initiatives of Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs)

Introduction

The South African Information Exchange is a project of the Institute of International Education (IIE), the largest U.S. higher educational exchange agency. The SAIE's purpose is to democratise access to information about resources that are potentially available for South Africa-related initiatives that were working for change and are now engaged in the transition to a democratic South Africa.

SAIE is a pioneer in data collection and dissemination in the field of South Africa-related resources. In six years, it has produced twenty-two working papers that identify, catalogue, and direct users to a wide range of donors (e.g., foundations, corporations, universities, churches) in the United States, in South Africa, in Europe, and in Canada.

The work of the SAIE in fiscal year 1992 has focused, in large measure, on foreign aid to South Africa, which totalled about 200 million dollars in 1991 and will approach 300 million in 1992. In a quartet of surveys, the SAIE has looked at the initiatives of European NGOs, Canadian NGOs, foreign missions within South Africa (an update of an earlier publication), and, in this publication, intergovernmental organisations (IGOs).

After decades of staying removed from South Africa and its apartheid regime, many agencies of the United Nations system and other IGOs are currently planning involvement in South Africa. In the case of the United Nations, whose agencies form a large part of this publication, in 1972 the General Assembly requested "agencies within the United Nations system to discontinue all collaboration with South Africa until the policies of apartheid are removed..." In December 1989, the United Nations General Assembly adopted, through an unprecedented consensus, the "Declaration on Apartheid and on its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa." The Secretary-General was requested to facilitate all efforts leading to the peaceful eradication of apartheid, to monitor and report on the implementation of the Declaration, and to provide appropriate assistance.

In December 1991, a United Nations General Assembly Resolution "...further urges the Secretary General, at the appropriate time, in the light of positive developments such as agreement on transitional arrangements, to expand, in a concerted manner, through the relevant United Nations offices and in collaboration with the specialized agencies, the scope of assistance provided inside South Africa aimed at addressing socio-economic issues, particularly in the areas of education, health, housing, and social welfare, which may entail the physical presence of the United Nations System in that country..."

South Africa is in a complex, fragile transition period. Indigenous NGOs are trying to move from political work to development, from opposition and resistance to democratic participation and reconstruction. Local donors are also trying to adapt to new models.

While the need for external resources remains acute, development priorities require different kinds of skills and therefore assistance from solidarity and anti-apartheid initiatives. The relationships between external donors and NGOs and the kinds of support offered and received are changing. NGOs--and donors--in South Africa have very little experience with, nor knowledge of, IGOs--who they are and how they operate.

While governments are unable to enter into bilateral cooperation agreements until a new democratic government is in place, intergovernmental organisations may not be limited by similar constraints. Many of them are accustomed to identifying indigenous NGOs to act as executing agencies in their--sometimes considerable--development programmes.

The purpose of this working paper is to publish and disseminate a primer on IGOs that are involved--or planning to become involved--in financial and/or technical assistance to programmes related to post-apartheid South Africa. The emphasis is very much on the future.

The audience for this publication, which includes the plans and policies of 35 IGOs, is both donors and support-seeking development organisations. The introduction to IGOs provided in this publication may be too basic for some of our readers, but we view it as a kind of primer for those who have not been exposed to this information before. Although we tried our best to check every detail, there are bound to be inaccuracies in amassing information of this nature. We regret any errors.

The primer aims to foster dialogue on such questions as: What are IGOs prepared to offer to the development process in South Africa? How can indigenous NGOs develop partnerships with them? How can other external donors coordinate with and complement IGO activities? What are the IGO donor policies that are being developed that are especially tailored to South African constituencies?

Many IGOs have been involved over the years with South African exiles. Many have supported sanctions and boycotts. Many have now begun sending missions to South Africa to determine whether and where they can assist. We hope that this primer provides a responsible and useful means for furthering the process of communication, sharing, and exchange.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
United Nations	3
United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid	3
United Nations Centre against Apartheid	3
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)	4
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	4
United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid	4
Department of Public Information (DPI)	4
Department of Economic and Social Development (DESD)	5
Transnational Corporations and Management Division (TCMD)	6
United Nations Centre for Human Rights	7
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	9
United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	10
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	12
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)	14
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	15
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	15
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	16
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	16
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)	17
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	17
Specialised Agencies and Related Organisations	18
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	18
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	20

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) 22

International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) 22

World Health Organisation (WHO) 23

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (World Bank) 25

International Finance Corporation (IFC) 27

International Monetary Fund (IMF) 28

International Telecommunications Union (ITU) 29

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) 30

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) 31

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) 31

Other Multilateral Agencies

African Development Bank (ADB) 32

Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique (ACCT) 33

Commmonwealth Secretariat 34

European Community (E.C.) 36

International Organisation for Migration (IOM) 36

Organisation of African Unity (OAU) 37

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) 38

Preferential Trade Area (PTA) 11

Southern African Development Community (SADC) 11

Glossary 39

Sources 41

United Nations

United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid

The Special Committee is composed of 17 Member States nominated by the President of the General Assembly. Its functions are to review, on a continuous basis, all aspects of the policies of apartheid in South Africa and its international repercussions, and to report as appropriate to the General Assembly, or the Security Council, or both, and to promote and monitor the international campaign for the elimination of apartheid as called for in General Assembly resolutions.

The Special Committee has continued to initiate action guided by the General Assembly policy towards South Africa. It sought to promote the process of negotiations by assisting the disadvantaged sectors of South African society while ensuring that the international community maintain pressure on Pretoria until a new constitution establishes a nonracial democracy. It also monitored and analysed developments and encouraged the exchange of views.

Chairman of the Special Committee, since 1990, is Professor Ibrahim Gambari, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations.

Recent activities of the Special Committee:

- Symposium on Academic and Cultural Links with South Africa, Los Angeles, May 1991;
- International Conference on Eastern Europe and Southern Africa: Democracy and Development, Prague, June 1991;
- Conference on Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid, Paris, June 1991;
- Consultations with Nongovernmental Organisations and Anti-Apartheid Movements. Geneva, November 1991;
- Seminar of South Africa's Socio-Economic Problems: Future Role of the United Nations System in Helping Address Them, Windhoek, May 1992.
- The Special Committee against Apartheid was also represented, as observer, in the plenary meetings of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

United Nations Centre Against Apartheid

The Centre against Apartheid was established by the General Assembly in 1976 as a unit of the United Nations Secretariat to strengthen action towards the elimination of apartheid in South Africa. The main function of the Centre is to service the Special Committee against Apartheid. The Centre also services a number of intergovernmental bodies. These include the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa and the Commission against Apartheid in Sports. It also services the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for South Africa, and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA), and administers the humanitarian assistance programmes related to these funds. These funds are made up of voluntary contributions by Governments, organisations, and individuals (see below).

The Centre also undertakes extensive research on all political, economic, and social aspects of South African society, as well as on developments in those sectors, and for that purpose maintains a wide array of contacts with nongovernmental institutions, organisations, and individuals inside and outside of South Africa who are involved in promoting the changes now taking place.

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)

UNETPSA was established by the General Assembly in 1967 by integrating earlier special programmes to assist persons from Namibia, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and Territories under Portuguese administration in Africa.

For the period from 1 September 1990 to 31 August 1991, UNETPSA received contributions totalling $4,425,370. The 1991 contributions and pledges, totalling $5,908,720, represent a significant increase of resources over the previous year.

UNETPSA, with technical assistance of DESD, has until recently provided educational assistance to Namibian and South African students outside their countries of origin. It will continue limited assistance to Namibia in a transitional period. In view of recent developments in South Africa, UNETPSA is now in the process of reorienting its focus to provide more assistance to students inside South Africa.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The Trust Fund was established in 1965 and provides legal, humanitarian, and financial assistance to the victims of apartheid. It is in the process of reevaluating its terms of reference in order to reflect more accurately the new realities in South Africa and to adapt itself to new needs and priorities.

The total income to the Trust Fund since its inception, including interest, is $43,383,541 and the total amount of grants is $43,383,541, including those approved on 20 September 1991.

United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid

The Fund was established in 1975 to reinforce the information activities of the Centre.

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Department of Public Information (DPI)

During 1990 and 1991, the Department promoted the Declaration on Apartheid through a promotion campaign built around the photo exhibit jointly produced by the United Nations

Centre against Apartheid and the Department under the title "Apartheid South Africa Traveling Exhibit." Other promotional activities, reinforcing the message embodied in the Declaration, were:

- The distribution of the seven-language version of the poster entitled "For a United, Nonracial and Democratic South Africa;

- Publicizing the Secretary-General's reports on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration, one in 1990 and a second in 1991;

- Provision of television, press, photographic and radio coverage of the meetings of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Centre against Apartheid.

- Two special briefings for the 1,500 nongovernmental organizations affiliated with the United Nations were held during 1990 and 1991, where four videos on the issue of apartheid were shown.

- Mailing of six publications of the Department on the issue of apartheid were sent to the nongovernmental organizations.

- Production of two World Chronicle television programmes were produced during this period, featuring the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, addressing the "Recent Developments in South Africa" and the Assistant Secretary-General for the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, addressing "The United Nations and Apartheid."

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United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development (DESD)

The DESD is the U.N.'s main executing agency for technical cooperation--recruiting experts, awarding fellowships, and buying equipment. The three main areas in which it awards fellowships are economic development planning, public administration and finance, and natural resources and energy.

Essentially, the fellows are nominated by their governments and are usually mid-career employees of the government. The courses are not just academic, but practical, and tend to be short. In the case of South Africa, the nominees are not government employees and the DESD has an agreement with UNETPSA to implement the programme. The New York office places the students in the United States and all non-European countries; the Geneva office places them in Europe.

In 1990, the Geneva Office of DESD received 90 applications and made 30 awards. The Geneva office publishes annually a "Directory of Training Courses and Programmes in Europe." The office functions as a focal point for interagency fellowships coordination and organises

meetings of senior fellowship officers of the U.N. System. The most recent of these meetings was held at the International Training Centre of the ILO in Turin March 1992.

The Fellowships service of the Department, through UNETPSA, continues to provide educational assistance to South African and Namibian individuals all over the world. This programme further developed its cooperation with scholarship agencies, educational institutions, foundations, and government agencies. Between 1989-1990, 1,200 scholarships were granted, of which 361 grantees were from Namibia and 839 were from South Africa.

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The Transnational Corporations and Management Division (TCMD) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development (Formerly, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations)

On March 1, 1992, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) became a division of a new United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development (UNDESD), as a result of the reorganisation of the United Nations Secretariat. The Centre was renamed the Transnational Corporations and Management Division, to reflect its merger with the Development Administration Division of the former Department of Technical Cooperation for Development.

Over the years, the UNCTC has carried out its share of activities regarding apartheid in South Africa, in response to resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Commission on Transnational Corporations. Among the major events in this series of activities were the holding of two Public Hearings on the Activities of Transnational Corporations in South Africa and Namibia, conducted by a Panel of Eminent International Personalities in 1985 and 1989. While calling for intensified international action towards the eradication of apartheid (and the attainment of independence in Namibia), these Hearings also called for technical assistance and educational programmes for South African nationals and organisations to equip them for active participation in the governance of a post-apartheid South Africa.

The Commission on Transnational Corporations, to which UNCTC (now TCMD) reports, continued to monitor the involvement of TNCs in the South African economy in connection with the implementation of United Nations decisions and recommendations regarding sanctions and disinvestment. At its April 1992 meeting, the Commission noted the role of international sanctions in the recent repeal of apartheid legislation in South Africa, and in the beginning of negotiations towards a new political system there. These developments had resulted in the lifting of economic restrictions against South Africa in many countries, but has not yet led to any significant inflows of foreign investment in South Africa in view of the still unresolved political situation.

Meanwhile, TCMD has launched a technical assistance programme in response to a request from the ANC, on foreign investment and other policy options for post-apartheid South Africa. This programme includes reviews of existing investment-related laws and regulations in South Africa with a view to future amendments, policy-oriented studies on various sectors of the South African economy, and training workshops for ANC officials and other South African nationals. The overall objective of the programme is to assist the ANC in developing its institutional and policy-making capacity in the area of foreign direct investment and development administration, so as to participate fully and effectively in the governance of a new, nonracial South Africa.

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United Nations Centre for Human Rights

The United Nations Charter sets as one of its principle purposes the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. The Charter provides for the establishment of a Commission on Human Rights, which was set up in 1946 and assigns human rights responsibilities to other organs such as the General Assembly and ECOSOC.

Since the Charter was adopted, the U.N. has progressively put into place a complex system for the promotion and protection of human rights: an international code of human rights and a wide range of mechanisms for monitoring national respect for human rights and bringing international pressure to bear on violations (e.g., international treaties that set up expert Committees to review Government performance, procedures for taking up urgently with Governments individual cases of violations, and an ad hoc investigation mechanism). The results of these various procedures are reported to the international community through the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly.

Another major element in the U.N. human rights programme is providing concrete assistance for the establishment and strengthening of the infrastructure of human rights protection on the national and regional levels. This is carried out through the United Nations Programme of Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights.

The Centre for Human Rights is the unit of the United Nations Secretariat with principal responsibility for human rights. It provides substantive and administrative support for human rights bodies, including the Commission on Human Rights, and also supports the activities of special rapporteurs and working groups dealing with violations of human rights and provides substantive support to the General Assembly and ECOSOC. It is also responsible for the administration of the Programme of Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights.

Under this programme, the Centre provides assistance for the inclusion of human rights norms in national constitutions, in the legal and technical aspects of democratic elections, and in

order to enable national legislation to be brought into line with international standards. Support is also provided for the establishment of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, including human rights training and documentation centres. In addition, the programme helps bring national practices into conformity with human rights standards through the training of national officials (such as judges, lawyers, police, prison and military officials) involved in human rights issues.

Creating public knowledge of human rights is also an important aim of this programme, which recognises the key role of NGOs and civil society in general in human rights protection, It also provides support for regional and subregional human rights activities. It makes available international experts, organises seminars, training courses, and workshops, awards fellowships, and gives grants for the translation and publication of human rights documents. Assistance is also provided to libraries for books and documentation and for the establishment and functioning of national or regional institutes or centres.

The Centre is giving growing importance to bringing these various elements together into overall country programmes for the promotion of human rights. This approach allows the adoption of a comprehensive response to the particular situation and needs of a country.

Apartheid and its implications for the enjoyment of a broad range of human rights has been the object of consistent condemnation by United Nations human rights organs for over 40 years. Apartheid has been declared a crime against humanity, a treaty has been adopted for its suppression and punishment, and a working group and special rapporteur have been established to combat apartheid. U.N. human rights organs are maintaining their concern for the elimination of apartheid and its consequences for the majority population. At the same time, in light of developments in South Africa and within the framework of the Consensus Declaration of 1989, the Centre for Human Rights has sought ways of contributing to the achievement of a united, nonracial, and democratic South Africa.

Within this context, the Centre and the World Council of Churches, in close consultation with the U.N. Centre against Apartheid, organised a seminar in international human rights standards and constitutional law in June 1991 in Geneva. In July-August 1992, eight individuals from South Africa took part in the annual Human Rights Fellowship Programme.

The Centre has been consulting with a wide range of individuals and institutions from South Africa to determine if the Advisory Services Programme would have a contribution to make to the process towards a united, nonracial democratic South Africa. Suggestions and requests have related to the organisation of broad-based seminars on such topics as a constitutional court, the judiciary, and standards for the police. Other requests relate to education and advanced studies in human rights, publications, including training material for teachers, lawyers, judges, and police officers, and the translation and distribution of human rights material.

A crucial element in drawing up a future programme with regard to South Africa is the input from the various concerned sectors in South Africa in order to ensure that the programme responds to the needs and priorities of the people of that country. In addition, the Centre maintains close contact with other international agencies both intergovernmental and nongovernmental to avoid duplication and where possible adopt a mutually reinforcing approach.

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United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF assistance to South African children and women, which dates back to 1974, has been channelled through the two liberation movements recognized by the OAU and the United Nations, ANC, and the PAC. In collaboration with WHO, UNHCR, and UNDP, UNICEF has helped South African children and women residing in Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. This interagency response provided resources for activities in health, nutrition, emergency relief, formal and nonformal education, and early childhood care and development.

During the early 1980s, it became increasingly clear to UNICEF that apartheid and the destabilisation of southern African states was having a detrimental impact on the welfare of the population, especially women and children. A review of strategies for child survival and development, for instance, revealed that armed conflict and destabilisation were undermining the capacity of all countries of the sub-region to provide basic services for children and women.

"Children on the Frontline," released in January 1987 (and updated in 1989) underscored the human costs of these conflicts and rapidly became a useful reference statement on the destructive impact of apartheid on people in the southern African sub-region. The publication was cited extensively by international leaders and parliamentarians when discussing South Africa and was also widely referred to at the 1987 Conference on Children in South Africa.

During the late 1980s, governments and the international community increasingly called attention to the worsening conditions of children and women inside South Africa as a result of the escalation of violence, as well as the deterioration of the delivery of basic services for the majority of the black population. In response, UNICEF arranged briefing sessions and external study tours for relevant democratic, nonracial nongovernmental organisations.

This led to a conference of South African nongovernmental organisations, held at Gaborone in April 1990 with UNICEF assistance. The NGOs concerned formed an umbrella organization--the National Children's Rights Committee (NCRC)--that would facilitate the drawing up of a coordinated plan of action for alleviating the plight of South African children and women, oversee the implementation of such a programme, as well as be responsible for resource mobilization for the implementation of planned activities, including the coordination of external donor support. The Gaborone Conference also identified the following goals of the NCRC:

- To raise the awareness of all South Africans as well as the international community about the situation of children in the country;

- To improve the capacity of all democratic, nonracial NGOs in South Africa, concerned with providing protection and other social services to children, to broaden and strengthen their capacity and improve their effectiveness;

- To develop a more comprehensive information base on children and women in South Africa, to promote the survival, development, and protection of all children.

Accordingly, a three-year (1990-1992) Master Plan of Operations for US $3 million was drawn up and approved by the 1990 UNICEF Executive Board, whose main components were:

- A Situation Analysis Study to help determine the priority problems of children and women in South Africa;

- A Children's Rights Social Mobilisation Project, to assist anti-apartheid NGOs to further the cause for the attainment of human rights in general and children's rights in particular;

- Direct support to victims of apartheid, as a result of the situation of analysis, to support NGOs concerned with priority issues for child survival, development, and protection.

The new resolution makes it both possible for UNICEF to give humanitarian assistance to victims of apartheid inside South Africa in a more active and transparent manner. The most pressing need is for the repatriation and reintegration of South African refugees as well was the extension of emergency support to the victims of violence, many of whom are children and women.

UNICEF has received project requests from the NCCR and from the NCRC for urgent humanitarian assistance in these areas. Negotiations for the modalities for UNICEF to work with UNHCR inside South Africa in this regard are already at an advanced stage.

In March 1992, UNICEF held an internal policy seminar on South Africa to be briefed on the latest situation in South Africa to assist it in mapping out a strategy and plan of action for UNICEF assistance to children and women in the short- and medium-term.

In June 1992, the UNICEF Executive Board approved a new country programme for South Africa for the period 1992-1994 in the amount of US$ 5 million from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, and US$ 5 million in supplementary funds, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions. The programme will give priority attention to humanitarian relief, the reformulation of public policies, and the restructuring of basic service-delivery systems, human resource development and institution building, as a contribution towards enhancing the chances for survival, protection, and development of the child.

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United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

UNCTAD was established by the U.N. General Assembly in 1964. Its role is to promote international trade, particularly that of developing countries, with a view to accelerating

development. Now with 168 member States, it has become the principal instrument of the General Assembly for deliberation and negotiation in the field of international trade and related issues of international economic cooperation.

There are two special groupings of countries in Africa related to economic development with which UNCTAD cooperates. The Preferential Trade Area (PTA) is made up of East and southern African states--Burundi, Comoros, Ethiopia, Jibouti, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Ruanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe--that seek to promote their development nationally and in a group by cooperating with each other to eliminate barriers in terms of goods, services, and factors of production. The Southern African Development Community (SADC, formerly SADCC, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference) is made up of ten Front Line States--Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe--that seek to stimulate production sectors.

UNCTAD, like other U.N. agencies, is waiting for the political signal to move forward in terms of relations with South Africa. While waiting, it is assisting the process by carrying out studies and proposals that would enable the integration of South Africa into the regional groupings. Eventually, UNCTAD would like to be involved directly within South Africa, where, hitherto, the situation has been to influence the pattern of investment away from the rural areas. UNCTAD would like to be involved with studies, policy research and analysis, and technical assistance to influence both foreign and local investment through special incentives.

UNCTAD is less of a specialised agency than some of the others; it does not have funds of its own, but is funded by UNDP. It provides training, in Geneva and, in the case of southern Africa, in training units in Malawi and Uganda, in areas like insurance, transportation, communications, debt management and financial analysis systems, and overcoming restrictive business practices.

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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Like other U.N. agencies, UNDP has no official mandate to support operational activities within South Africa. Therefore, UNDP has limited its involvement since 1974 to externally-based projects to assist the National Liberation Movements (NLMs). The Special Assistance Programme for NLMs continues in close collaboration with and under endorsement by the Liberation Committee of OAU. The programme for 1987-1991 included over 30 projects with a total funding of US $17 million, more than two thirds of which was allocated to projects in training and education.

In June 1990, the Governing Council allocated an additional US $12 million to continue the NLM programme during the 5th programming cycle. The development priorities for the new cycle are expected to continue to emphasize the need for human resources development and basic education. Priorities will be adjusted to accord with the new needs assessment for assistance in South Africa. At the same time the new programme should include a schedule for phasing out the outgoing NLM assistance and phasing in a transition programme.

Since the Secretary-General's visit to South Africa in September 1989, followed by another mission in early 1990, several South African groups have approached UNDP informally--officials from the Government of South Africa, universities, NGOs, and the Development Bank of Southern Africa as well as other private sector entities. These contacts are in addition to UNDP's ongoing dialogue with the ANC and the PAC on the need to identify strategies that could strengthen and expand the human resource capacities within the black community.

As a first step in preparing for the emerging situation, the Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) made unofficial visits to South Africa, to assess the major social and political changes in the country and to find out the attitudes and thinking of the various parties directly involved in the dismantling of the apartheid system and the building of a multiracial democracy.

In February 1991 UNDP held informal consultations in southern Africa and Europe with the NLMs, prospective training institutions, and selected U.N. technical agencies concerning future technical cooperation initiatives in a post-apartheid South Africa. Simultaneously, UNDP attended the ANC Donors Conference in Arusha, called to inform existing and potential donors of the ANC's approach to political organisation and community development. To achieve these aims, key priorities within a wide range of sectors were mapped out. The conference was attended by 150 delegates with one third coming from the ranks of ANC, its allies and other segments of the South African liberation movement. Following this conference, another meeting took place among OAU, UNDP, ANC and PAC to discuss the 5th Cycle Special Programme for the NLMs. UNDP/RBA has further exchanged views with the World Bank and the Commonwealth Secretariat on possible coordinated approaches to the changing situation in South Africa.

Based on the above contacts and discussions within RBA, ideas are emerging that would form the basis of a UNDP Action Plan/Strategy on South Africa:

- Consultations, within the framework of a coordinated approach by the U.N. System, to determine those conditions under which the U.N. System could assist the internal victims of apartheid.

- Implementation of the ongoing technical assistance programme for NLMs with no substantive change, with a schedule of phasing out of the ongoing programme be included in the 5th Cycle Special Assistance Programme and the provision of a transition

programme.

- Initiation of a dialogue with other U.N. agencies to launch a series of needs assessment analyses in the education, health, training, housing, employment and small enterprise sectors. In the short and medium term there is a clear need to build capacity in general development strategies and options, social and economic reconstruction, public business management, support to small and medium scale enterprises promotion and development, and an immediate need to focus on teacher training.

The results of ongoing activities of some international agencies should be noted and analyzed. These include consultancies on economic, social, and scientific aspects, assessments of human development needs, undertaken by World Bank and Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation.

- UNDP should assist in identifying key sectoral issues in a parallel exercise that could expand into a shadow programme.

- UNDP should establish a trust fund to mobilize additional donor resources, generating donor interest towards the proposed trust fund by allocating the UNDP contribution as a catalyst for other sources.

While formulating the UNDP strategy on assistance to South Africa the regional issues should also be taken into account. The democratization process will have impact on labour migration, regional trade balance, the employment situation in the neighbouring countries, regional economic and educational cooperation, coordination of transport systems, to mention a few. This is linked with the question of South African relations with such sub-regional organisations as SADC and PTA. UNDP should support SADC and PTA as appropriate to plan for greater economic cooperation and integration in a post-apartheid South Africa.

In order to oversee and assist in the development and review of the UNDP strategy towards South Africa, an internal UNDP Task Force has been established and, to assist in overall implementation of the future action plan, the Administrator created a post of a Senior Focal Point, based in Zambia. The Coordinator will fall under the supervision of the Regional Director for Africa, with day-to-day support and guidance from the Division for Southern Africa. This position commenced in September 1991.

The approach outlined above is intended to build up a consensus within UNDP, within the U.N. System, and within the donor community. Close collaboration should be emphasized with the other members of the JGGP in order to achieve a well coordinated and practical approach right from the beginning. The UNDP actions would be firmly based on its own assessment of comparative capacities, and would also be guided by the policy framework for the 5th Programming Cycle. UNDP should firmly agree with the parties concerned on the development priorities for its assistance programmes for the NLMs and eventually to a democratic South Africa. These priorities will be stated in the 5th Cycle Special Assistance Programme for NLMs and in the proposed Transition Programme.

To the extent feasible, UNDP should seek to fashion a programme approach emphasizing human resources capacity and a strategy focusing on human development goals and objectives since our own resources for South Africa will be limited. Its proposed programme approach must be attractive to other donor partners so as to mobilize the much larger funding necessary to meet some of the more pressing needs of the black community there. A well-delineated analysis of

existing programmes and the current in-house resource picture could help ensure that UNDP will play a significant role on technical assistance issues not only for the transitional period of South Africa's transformation but also with regard to long-term impact on integrated development of the southern Africa region overall.

UNDP has already commenced sectoral reviews of the South Africa economy in close collaboration with some of its executing agencies, such as the World Bank and FAO, which could indeed expand into a shadow programme. A Trust Fund has been established by UNDP since May 1992 for the purposes of mobilising donor resources for South Africa. UNDP through its Regional Programme for Africa has been assisting both SADC and PTA since their inception. A"Contact Group" composed of the World Bank, the Commonwealth Secretariat, ADB, U.N. Centre Against Apartheid, ECA, and UNDP has been established under UNDP's sponsorship. The Group held its third meeting in February 1992 in New York to exchange views on how best to assist a fully democratic South Africa.

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United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

UNV, which was established by a 1970 Resolution of the General Assembly, is administered and largely funded through the UNDP. UNV programmes and supplies suitably qualified, experienced, and motivated personnel for international technical cooperation. More than 2,000 specialists and field workers are currently serving in over 110 countries. They work in development and in humanitarian relief programmes of governments assisted by UNDP and U.N. specialised agencies, or executed by UNV itself on behalf of governments, as well as with the initiatives of local communities. Half of all UNVs serve in 43 of the poorer African countries. African U.N. volunteers serving in developing countries other than their own in Africa and other continents count for some 40 percent of the total.

UNVs receive a Monthly Living Allowance, currently on average some $600 (single) and $850/month (married) in countries of the southern Africa region, depending on the local cost of living; sickness and accident insurance; return airfare; and modest resettlement allowance.

What UNV could offer an egalitarian and multiracially governed South Africa is currently under study with prospective national and U.N. partner agencies. The philosophy underlying volunteer service will favour UNV's working largely with citizens' initiatives in rural and urban areas that address issues of poverty and development in a participatory manner. Community-based programming, empowerment, and human resource capacity building will be key objectives. Working with South Africans to recover the development backlog of the apartheid years will be of particular interest to U.N. Volunteers from elsewhere in Africa and other continents.

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United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

South Africa is party to certain conventions for which the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) serves as secretariat. These are the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to which South Africa became party on 13 October 1975, the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on the Protection of the Ozone Layer to which South Africa became a party on 15 January 1990. As a party South Africa takes part in the work of the parties thereto. However, UNEP has ceased all forms of cooperation with South Africa and has no new activities planned.

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United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA is the largest multilateral source of funding for assistance to population programmes, of which 31.9 percent of its project allocations in 1991 were for projects in the Africa region. In the Africa region, the five categories of population assistance receiving the highest priority were in family planning; communication and education; basic data collection; formulation and evaluation of population policies; and population dynamics.

UNFPA has no programmes or projects in South Africa as yet, pending a determination by the Secretary General that the time is appropriate for a United Nations presence in the country, but UNFPA is preparing for the day when it may have a programme of assistance in South Africa. UNFPA participated in the Internal UNICEF Policy Seminar on South Africa in May 1992. In May 1992, UNFPA received a Report on Future Assistance to South Africa, following a consultant's mission to the country. UNFPA also participated in the May 1992 meeting of United Nations agencies and South Africans in Windhoek, Namibia, which considered the present situation in South Africa.

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United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

UNITAR has long been concerned with the problem of apartheid and has maintained close contact with the relevant agencies and units in the U.N. system, as well as South African liberation movements recognised by the U.N. It will consider any requests for assistance within its terms of reference--namely, research and training. As an example of the work that it does, UNITAR organised a Diplomacy Training Programme for SWAPO before the independence of Namibia.

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United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

Within the United Nations system, the Programme reacts to the actual food needs requested by any one developing country while respecting the priority given to the least developed and food deficit countries by its governing board, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. As a consequence of the Republic's own crop production and level of economic development, as well as the political environment South Africa has with respect to the U.N., WFP has not provided food assistance in the past to South Africa.

Nevertheless, it is cognizant of the various forces acting not only in the Republic but also the effects on the entire southern Africa region. The Programme is actively involved with the neighbouring countries of South Africa.

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United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS or HABITAT)

HABITAT was established in 1978 by the United Nations General Assembly and entrusted with the responsibility of assisting governments with the implementation of their national programmes on human settlements development. Towards this end, the Centre was instrumental in the preparation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, which is designed to stimulate appropriate measures and to coordinate global efforts aimed at facilitating the provision of shelter to the millions of homeless or inadequately sheltered people throughout the world. This Strategy was formally adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1988 and now provides the main focus and framework of the Centre's activities.

Accordingly, HABITAT could, at the appropriate time, assist the Government of South Africa with the development and implementation of a national shelter strategy specifically designed to address the complex and grave human settlements problems currently obtaining in the African townships and in the many slums and squatter settlements in the urban and rural areas that have become a prevalent feature in the country due to the past apartheid policies of the Government. The strategy would, in particular, be directed towards the provision of affordable housing with its related issues of access to land, access to housing finance, provision of basic infrastructure and services such as clean water supply, sanitation, solid waste disposal, health and educational facilities. In addition, South Africa could benefit from the HABITAT Sustainable Cities Programme, the HABITAT/ World Bank/UNDP Urban Management Programme, and the HABITAT/DANIDA Global Training Programme for Community Participation.

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United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The two fundamental documents that are prerequisites for UNHCR's involvement in South Africa have both been signed:

- In September 1991, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the UNHCR and the Government of South Africa. The document lays the foundation for UNHCR's involvement in South Africa in terms of the repatriation operation.

- In October 1991, a status agreement was signed, which defines the status of the UNHCR office and staff inside the country.

The office was set up in late October 1991 to implement the three-stage process: predeparture arrangements, movement, and reintegration. In November, the registration of exiles and refugees began and this process continues. As part of the registration, exiles and refugees complete the Voluntary Repatriation Application Form (VRAF), which is then sent to the South African Department of Justice for clearance (for political offenses).

Then transit forms are prepared and flights (commercial or charter) are arranged. From

the first flight in December 1991 to early February, a total of 1,323 returnees flew back to South Africa on aircraft organized by UNHCR's implementing Partner, the International Organisation of Migration (IOM).

As of July 8, 1992, 4,568 exiles had been assisted to return by UNHCR; 3,206 persons with cleared VRAFs have not yet arrived; VRAFs for 801 persons still await GRSA clearance. The total registration is 8,575. The returnee is provided with a six-month grants package, implemented by the National Coordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR). The NCCR is made up of six agencies--the ANC, the PAC, AZAPO, SACC, SACBC, and the World Conference on Religion and Peace.

The six-month grants package has also been given to 7,000 persons who returned from exile (mainly under ANC auspices) before the UNHCR programme started. The grant is paid on a sliding scale and totals R4250 over the six-month period. It is supposed to cover a settling in grant as well as food and rent. The UNHCR-funded programme provides additional, albeit minimal, funds for income-generating projects, skills training, and job placement. The final budget is USD 26,806,600.

UNHCR has an agreement with the GRSA to stay in the country for one year for the repatriation operation. Discussions are underway that may lead to GRSA's requesting UNHCR's continuing presence to assist and protect refugees, especially Mozambicans.

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Specialised Agencies and Related Organisations

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The ILO's activities against apartheid include monitoring action taken or not taken against apartheid by ILO constituent Members (after the setting up in 1989 of the Group of Independent Experts to follow up on and monitor the implementation of sanctions and other actions against apartheid); technical cooperation projects in the southern African region; research and dissemination of information on current developments in the labour and social fields; and action

to protect human rights and the implementation of international labour standards.

- *Monitoring action*

The Group of Independent Experts formulated a new questionnaire, which was sent to governments and to employers' and workers' organisations (the tripartite constituency of the ILO) and the 1991 replies were submitted to the Governing Body and then brought to the attention of the Conference Committee on Action against Apartheid in June 1992.

The Group noted that the workers' organisations continued to put pressure on companies with subsidiaries in South Africa and on their own governments with a view to maintaining sanctions against South Africa. Many workers' organisations had also developed close links with South African trade unions. The Group welcomed the action taken by governments in support of the Front Line States and the victims of apartheid inside and outside South Africa and hoped that multilateral institutions would continue in their development activities even after apartheid had disappeared. The Group had hoped the employers' organisations would have been able to give more assistance to the liberations movements and/or the victims of apartheid and that they could have endeavored to redirect investments towards other states of southern Africa.

- *Technical cooperation:*

In 1991, the ILO continued to provide specific technical inputs to the Pilot Vocational Training Centre for the ANC at Dakawa. Supervisory management training was provided for the staff of ANC production units and eleven instructors form Dakawa attended an instructor training programme at the ILO Turin Centre. Training and technical advisory services were also provided to assist South African and other refugees in Zambia in the development of small enterprises, in collaboration with the Zambian Federation of Employers.

Technical cooperation assistance to the PAC included a manpower needs assessment of the PAC and a women's seminar in Tanzania at which participants from South Africa discussed needs of South african women, including income-generating activities and appropriate legislation to enhance women's access to productive resources and social support.

In addition, the ILO provided short-term fellowships for local training for members of the ANC and the PAC in courses like automechanics, welding, printing, plumbing, and the management of technical cooperation courses.

Other activities included a study on the skills profile and training needs of South African exiles (in conjunction with the Commonwealth Secretariat); the sponsorship of ANC and PAC participation in a sub-regional seminar on the establishment of resources centres against drug and alcohol problems; the sponsorship of a trade union representative to study aspects of wage policy in South Africa; and arrangements for representatives of COSATU, NACTU, and some of their affiliates to visit Geneva for consultations with technical units of ILO.

- *Research and Dissemination of Information:*

The Special Report of the Director General for the 78th Session of the International Labour Conference was widely distributed and several reports on the ILO's activities against apartheid were prepared for meetings both within and outside the U.N. system.

- *Action to protect human rights and implementation of international labour*

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standards:

The ILO continued to collaborate closely with organisations within the U.N. system and other international organisations and NGOs active in the anti-apartheid sphere, including meetings of the Commission on Human Rights. The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations examined the reports provided by the South African Government on the Conventions it had ratified before withdrawing from the ILO in 1964. The Committee once again observed that the Government of South Africa had supplied information on the so-called homelands, and those regarded as self-governing, as separate from the rest of the country. The Committee emphasised that the ratified conventions also applied to these areas and that the Government of South Africa should provide information on their application in the whole of South Africa in future.

In June 1991, a panel of the Fact Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association was appointed to consider a complaint presented in 1988 by COSATU against the South African Government, after the South African Government had given its consent in terms of a special procedure established with the United Nations for consideration of cases involving States that are not members of the ILO. The complaint originally related to amendments introduced to the Labour Relations Act, which were considered by COSATU to have violated trade union rights. The terms of reference of the Commission were subsequently modified with the consent of the parties during the course of a visit by the panel to South Africa, and a variety of matters relating to the labour relations system were considered as they affected freedom of association. In a report of some 300 pages, a series of recommendations was made that would *inter alia* involve changes in the law regulating trade unions and their rights, as well as the inclusion within the framework of those laws of farm workers, domestic workers, and public servants. The Governing Body of the ILO decided in May 1992 to forward the report to ECOSOC.

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United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

FAO has had, since 1977, an on-going activity related to South Africa. It is directed at extending material and technical assistance to the PAC, a national liberation movement recognised by the OAU and the U.N. FAO, in collaboration with the UNDP, has been providing technical, advisory, and supervisory assistance to the PAC to develop a self-reliant capacity for food production for the subsistence of its followers at the Masiguri-Kitonga Settlement in Tanzania.

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United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

UNESCO first drew up a programme for the elimination of apartheid in the 1950s. South Africa withdrew from UNESCO in reaction to studies carried out within this programme and is not currently a Member. In 1989, UNESCO adopted a Special Project which, while continuing to focus on the eradication of apartheid, also had the longer-term objective of reflecting on and helping the people of South Africa prepare the foundations for a future, apartheid-free, democratic society. In order to contribute to reflection on the needs and priorities of such a society, UNESCO convened three major meetings during 1991:

- A Workshop on Human Rights Issues for a Post-Apartheid South Africa, in cooperation with the African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights in The Gambia in June 1991.

- An International Conference on Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid in cooperation with the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Advisory Committee of the UNETPSA, in Paris in June 1991.

- A Working Group on Problems of Access of Africans to Science and Technology, with particular reference to South Africa, in Lusaka, in September 1991, in which Africa specialists in science and technology participated, as well as representatives of ANC, PAC, and U.N. specialised agencies.

UNESCO was one of the first agencies in the U.N. to aid the liberation movements after the resolution in the 16th General Assembly in 1970. Since 1970, UNESCO has worked with the liberation movements in southern Africa recognized by OAU. It has a modest programme of training for key personnel of national liberation movements recognized by the OAU in applied social sciences at the university and post-graduate levels, which is planned to continue in 1992 and 1993. From 1972-1990, more than 30 university bursaries have been awarded to candidates presented by the ANC and the PAC; many training workshops have been held at SOMAFCO and Dakawa; teaching materials and educational equipment has been provided; and an education expert has been posted in Dar since 1984, to assist the liberation movements.

In UNESCO's Programme and Budget for 1992-1993, under Special Project--Contribution to the elimination of apartheid: Towards an apartheid-free world (regular budget: $353,000), the following programmes are outlined:

- Development of a database aimed at monitoring developments in South Africa and elaborating policy options in a post-apartheid society, in cooperation with the U.N. Centre against Apartheid, OAU, and institutions in South and Southern Africa;
- Organisation of training and secondment programmes in applied social science fields, in cooperation with the U.N. Centre against Apartheid, the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the U.N. Centre for Human Rights;

- Organisation of an international workshop on cultural policies for a post-apartheid society, in cooperation with the U.N. Centre against Apartheid and the Commonwealth Secretariat;

- Establishment of a database of anti-apartheid, human rights, and women's organisations in South Africa, in cooperation with the African Commission on Human and People's Rights in Banjul;

- Provision of assistance to the ANC and the PAC for the development of strategies on

education for all and of cultural and information policies;

- Convening of a workshop on challenges of nation-building and of moving into a culture of democracy and peace in an apartheid-free South Africa, in southern Africa in cooperation with OAU;

- Dissemination of a brochure summarizing the findings of the Special Project, in 1993, and other publications as well.

Possibilities may exist for the participation of a few qualified leaders and planners in UNESCO group training organised in different countries in Africa in nation-building areas such as engineering, applied social sciences, science and technology, journalism, radio broadcasting, social communication and education, and cultural policies.

The purpose of the Special Project is to try to increase the set of activities of assistance to supplement what is being done in other sectors. A most important development in the coordination UNESCO's programme is the creation of the Inter Sectoral Working Group on the Coordination of UNESCO's Contribution to an Apartheid-Free South Africa, which was set up in April of 1991; it last met in February 1992. Its aim is to increase activities within the U.N. system to support projects for an apartheid-free South Africa.

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International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)

Since 1965, the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has adopted a series of resolutions which, recognizing that the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination are a flagrant violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Preamble to the Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944, strongly condemned those policies. In 1971, the Assembly adopted a resolution that limited the participation of South Africa in ICAO meetings and the receipt by South Africa of ICAO documentation.

In 1986 and 1989, resolutions condemning the policies of apartheid had among their main objectives to urge all contracting states of ICAO to ban air links and suspend or terminate bilateral

air transport agreements with South Africa. The latest progress report, June 1991, noted that a total of 97 contracting States had informed ICAO that they do not maintain any air links with South Africa.

The ICAO Council noted that, as events unfold in South Africa, the United Nations system will be called upon to provide its experience and resources in order to help redress the grave social and economic inequalities created by apartheid.

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World Health Organisation (WHO)

The Director-General of the World Health Organisation (WHO) submits an annual report to the World Health Assembly on collaboration within the United Nation system in respect to the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and assistance to the Front Line States, as well as Lesotho and Swaziland. Through its Regional Office for Africa, the subregional health development teams and the country representatives, and, in cooperation with other United Nations organisations, WHO supports health programmes in the Front Line States that help solve the acute health problems arising both from the presence of South African refugees and displaced persons, and from destabilisation by South Africa.

The World Health Assembly, meeting in May 1990, adopted a resolution that WHO shall continue to take appropriate and timely measures to help the Front Line States, Lesotho and Swaziland, as well as to provide support to Namibia in developing its health system. Subsequent Assemblies in 1991 and 1992 have reiterated this call for technical cooperation and humanitarian relief, including the following: to assist the countries concerned to overcome the problems arising from the presence of South African refugees and displaced persons; to plan and implement in close cooperation with UNHCR and others concerned a special rehabilitation programme in the field of health for the thousands of refugees who wish to return to their homes in South Africa; and to support initiatives in community-based health care being undertaken inside South Africa.

WHO has adhered strictly to the provisions of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions pertaining to apartheid; however, with the repeal of the national policy on apartheid, WHO is prepared to entertain contacts at the technical working level on matters directly related to health and keep the Office of the United Nations Secretary-General informed thereof.

In seeking to respond to the appeals of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions that organisations increase humanitarian assistance and support to the victims of apartheid, WHO is able to offer limited support through nongovernmental organisations in official relations with WHO. Such nongovernmental organisations with affiliates in South Africa have to convince WHO's Executive Board that they are opposed to apartheid and that their organisation is open to all qualified persons irrespective of race.

Through NGOs and trade unions, WHO has received information on the incidence of HIV infection and of AIDS in South Africa. Information exchanges took place in 1988 between the WHO Global Programme on AIDS (GPA) and ANC, and the names of contact persons were provided to SIDA, which supported training and information activities in the context of refugee camps in Zambia and Zimbabwe. In 1989, a number of trade unions and other nongovernmental organisations approached GPA to find out whether technical collaboration with WHO was possible. They were informed that technical information could be provided to South African NGOs with a clear anti-apartheid policy; that trade unions could explore the possibility of having an AIDS-related dialogue through ILO; that they could explore links with other African nongovernmental organisations working on AIDS; and that it would be possible for WHO to mention the urgency of the AIDS situation in South Africa when dealing with government bodies.

In follow-up, WHO funded a meeting of southern African NGOs in Harare, in May 1990, which has resulted in the formation of SANASO, the Southern African Network of AIDS Service Organisations, a multiracial group serving NGOs working on AIDS throughout southern African countries. WHO has also made a grant to OXFAM to contribute to the "Puppets against AIDS" project. The GPA attempts to maintain informal information exchange with international nongovernmental organisations that work in South Africa and have a clear anti-apartheid position.

Faculties of Medicine in South Africa receiving WHO publications on a regular basis are in the Universities of Natal, Orange Free State, Witwatersrand, Cape Town, South Africa (MEDUNSA), Pretoria, and Stellenbosch (at Tygerberg).

South Africa has not been a voting Member of WHO since 1964 by virtue of Article 7 of the WHO Constitution. Both the ANC and the PAC, however, have attended sessions of the World Health Assembly as observers.

The Regional Office for Africa provided support in the form of drugs and medical supplies as part of WHO's cooperation for the repatriation of ANC exiles to South Africa. It also offered technical and managerial support in the repatriation programme through the intercountry health development team in Harare.

Once an interim government is in place, WHO's traditional support to the liberation movements and Front Line States can be taken a step further by facilitating the training and reorientation (as well as the training of trainers) of key health managers from South Africa in workshops incorporating the experience of other countries in contemporary health systems development thinking and operating. The same approach would apply to the attachment of more specialised programme managers in such areas as AIDS and the management of essential drugs to counterpart programmes in other countries.

African countries already have a collective commitment to a formalised (Ministers of Health) three-phase health policy scenario for Primary Health Care. This includes a District Health System focus that has been adopted both by WHO's Governing Bodies and by the UNICEF-WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy. Considerable experience both in technical cooperation along normative lines, initially in terms of policy and strategy formulation, can be shared with South Africans.

As part of an overall Plan of Action, it is planned that the above will be headed by a WHO Task Force whose first objective is liable to be an analysis of the situation and health needs of the South African people in accordance with the Government's request.

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The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
(The World Bank)

The World Bank was established at a conference of 44 nations held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July 1944. It seeks to promote the economic development of the world's poorest countries and assists developing countries through long-term financing of development projects and programmes. The World Bank provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries. The poorest countries, whose per capita GNP is less than $540 a year, receive concessional financial assistance through the International Development Association (IDA), formed in 1960. The Bank encourages private enterprise in developing countries through its affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The World Bank acquires most of its financial resources by borrowing on the international bond market. It has an authorized capital of $139 billion. The World Bank has a staff of 6,000 from over 100 member countries.

South Africa is a paid-up member of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and a contributing member of the International Development Association (IDA). The Bank has had no operational relationship with the Government since the last loan was approved in 1966. All loans have been repaid. Since the early 1970s, South Africa has not been represented on the Board of Executive Directors, but instead by a Principal Resident Representative to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

With the prospect of political change in South Africa, the World Bank began a programme of economic and sector work early in 1990. This ongoing programme is directed essentially at a post-apartheid South Africa. The programme has so far concentrated on establishing a wide range of contacts; developing a reliable economic and social database; initiating a series of studies into the general economy and the urban and education sectors; and disseminating the lessons of the Bank's global experience, for example, through sectoral workshops.

The World Bank's programme has been endorsed by the Government and leading black opposition groups, and has involved Bank staff in broadly-representative contacts with Government agencies, extra-parliamentary groups; the business community, universities and foundations, and other NGOs.

The central aim of the Bank's programme is to be prepared to assist a future government in

moving the economy towards a more rapid and labour-absorbing growth path, while permitting a substantial degree of redistribution. A major focus of the Bank's work is the alleviation of poverty, and South African universities are receiving Bank help in preparing a National Poverty Profile. Numerous economic areas are being explored, notably, macro-economic stabilization, the potential for changing the levels and composition of public expenditure, industrial policy and wage and employment issues. Several informal discussion papers have been prepared. A next line of inquiry will be into the role of the financial system, and the efficiency with which the financial sector channels savings into private investment. A range of industrial issues will also be examined, including the promotion of black-owned business.

The Bank's work in the urban sector embraces a wide range of issues reflecting the poor performance of the sector's institutions in providing housing and services for black South Africans. Projects for restructuring of local government and the more effective harnessing of housing finance are being examined. In the education sector, it is envisaged that an informal report will form the basis for discussion by the numerous groups now attempting to present a coherent strategy for educational development.

The Bank has so far done preliminary work in the agricultural sector; this will be expanded in the coming year to assess agriculture's potential impact on income distribution, particularly in view of its labour-absorption potential.

The Bank has no intention at present to make loans or provide direct technical assistance to the government until there is broad support in South Africa and among the Bank's shareholders for this change of role and a significant degree of consensus on the underlying economic issues in the sector concerned.

The World Bank is supporting the creation of an independent Institute for Economic Research at the University of Cape Town, and the Bank's Economic Development Institute (EDI) has begun a two-year programme for helping South African institutions train South Africans in development.

In parallel activities, the Bank is adjusting much of its economic work in the countries of southern Africa to reflect geopolitical developments; for example, its assistance strategy for Lesotho and Swaziland is now based on capturing the opportunities and minimizing the risks of the countries' changing relationship with South Africa. A large body of work carried out by the Bank and SADC to assess the financial viability of the region's transportation corridors is being extended by the E.C. to take into account the prospect for closer links with the South African transport sector, and the UNDP/Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme is working with SADC and the South African power utility on plans to expand regional power interconnections. Recently the Bank, in collaboration with the E.C., launched a major study to reassess the potential for regional integration in the light of political developments. The Bank is working closely with SADC and the African Development Bank on this study.

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International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The IFC, a multilateral institution, was established in 1956 with a mandate to foster economic growth by promoting private sector investment in its developing member countries. IFC is a member of the World Bank Group, which also includes the IBRD, IDA, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). Although IFC's activities are closely coordinated with, and complement, the overall development objectives of the other World Bank Group institutions, IFC is legally and financially independent, with its own Articles of Agreement, shareholders, financial structure, management, and staff.

IFC combines the characteristics of a multilateral development bank and a private merchant bank. Its share capital is provided by its 147 developed and developing member countries, which collectively determine its politics and activities. IFC's profitability, strong shareholder support, and strong paid-in capital base have allowed it to raise most of the funds for its lending activities through its triple-A rated bond issues in the international financial markets. Equity investments are financed from the capital base and retained earnings.

In its project financing role, IFC provides loans and makes equity investments. Unlike

most multilateral institutions, IFC does not require government guarantees for its financing. Like a private financial institution, the Corporation prices its finance and services in line with the market and seeks profitable returns. IFC's experience in doing business in developing countries as well as its risk-management skills and thorough project appraisals all contribute to the success of the private sector projects it supports. These qualities also enable IFC to play an important catalytic role in mobilising additional project funding from other investors and lenders, either in the form of cofinancing or through loan syndications, the underwriting of debt and securities issues, and guarantees. In addition to project finance and resource mobilisation, IFC offers a full array of advisory services and technical assistance, helping private business in the developing world to increase their chances of success and advising governments on creating the environment that encourages private investment.

In its 36 years of operation, IFC has provided nearly $11 billion in financing for more than 1,000 companies in 98 developing countries. Today IFC is the largest source of direct financing for private sector projects in developing countries. IFC has a vital role to play in helping developing countries to make the transition to open, market-oriented economies and to build strong private sectors. As more and more developing counties adopt market-based policies, demand for IFC's services--loans, equity investments, resource mobilisation, and advice--continues to grow.

In the light of recent political changes in South Africa, IFC has begun to establish contacts in the country. Once operations have begun, which will not be until there is broad support in South Africa and among IFC shareholders for operations, the Corporation is likely to place its greatest emphasis in assisting smaller black-owned businesses.

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The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The IMF was established at a conference of 44 nations held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July 1944. The IMF oversees the international monetary system and promotes exchange stability and orderly exchange relations among its member countries. The IMF assists all members--both industrial and developing countries--that find themselves in temporary balance of payments difficulties, by providing short- to medium-term credits.

It supplements the currency reserves of its members through the allocation of SDRs (special drawing rights) and draws its financial resources principally from the quota subscriptions of its member countries. The IMF has at its disposal fully paid-in quotas now totaling SDR 90 billion (about $125 billion). It has a staff of 2,000 from over 100 member countries; the World Bank has a staff of 6,000 from over 100 member countries.

South Africa is a long-standing member of the IMF, with the same right of access to Fund facilities and resources as other Fund members in good standing. The last occasion on which South Africa made purchases from the Fund was a "stand-by" arrangement in 1982. Since 1982, there has not been a financial arrangement, in part because of the "Gramm amendment" to the

Bretton Woods Act, which precludes the U.S. from voting for a loan to South Africa. This amendment would require Congress to rescind it.

The Fund's recent contacts with South Africa has consisted primarily of the article IV consultation, which the Fund holds with all members at regular intervals. In this context, the Fund, through the reports of the staff and discussions of the Executive Board, has commented on the conduct of macro-economic policy in South Africa, including the deleterious effects of apartheid on the country's economic and social performance. The last staff visit to South Africa as part of the consultation process took place in August 1991. In addition to the annual article IV consultation cycle, the Fund has recently advised the South African authorities on specific technical taxation issues.

It is expected that future discussions will focus on the medium-term setting of macro-economic policy, particularly fiscal policy, to address South Africa's pressing social problems, while at the same time promoting growth in output and employment. The Fund expects to stay in increasingly close touch with a broad and representative spectrum of individuals and institutions in both the public and private sectors, with a view to playing a positive role in South Africa's transitional period and beyond.

The Fund plays a catalytic role in generating international finance through its program that focuses on broad macro-economic policy and on structural reforms. It does not get involved in particular projects, but gives support to a line of policies that would be beneficial to the country and to the international community. Its intervention would facilitate the aid effort.

It also expects that increased coordination with the World Bank will take place as that organization resumes work in South Africa so as to facilitate consistent policy advice from the two institutions. With World Bank loans, the Fund is called upon to certify that the macro-economic conditions of the country are conducive to the country's development.

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International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

The ITU was established in 1865 and became a specialised agency of the U.N. in 1947. Its aims are to maintain and extend international cooperation between all Members of the Union for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds, as well as to promote and offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications; to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunications services, increasing their usefulness, and making them, so far as possible, available to the public; and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these ends.

The Telecommunications Development Bureau (BDT) was set up in 1989 and became

operational in 1990. The duties of the Bureau are to fulfill, in the field of technical assistance to developing countries, the Union's dual responsibility as U.N. specialised agency for telecommunications and executing agency for implementing projects financed by the UNDP and other funding sources (approximately US$30 million for some 200 projects per year). It is also responsible for making other funding arrangements so as to facilitate and enhance communications development by offering, organising, and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities.

The Pan-African Telecommunication Network (PANAFTEL) was initiated in 1962, with the assistance of ITU, to connect African national telecommunications networks.

The decision to undertake a feasibility study for a Regional African Satellite Communication System (RASCOM) was taken in 1976. One of the main objectives of RASCOM is to promote economic and social development through the improvement of telecommunications facilities in African countries, taking account of opportunities offered by space communications. RASCOM is a total network study for Africa, commissioned by the African Ministers of Planning, Transport, an Communication with a view to ascertaining the long-term requirements and providing efficient and well-managed communications facilities for the development of the continent as a whole. Africa spends an estimated US$1 billion a year on telecommunications but reaches a telephone line density of 0.6, one of the lowest in the world.

South Africa, by Resolution No. 12 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference of 1989, is excluded from all ITU conferences, meetings, and activities until such time that it completely eliminates its apartheid policies. It is however a Member of the ITU and, as such, is expected to honour its obligations under the International Telecommunication Convention including the payment of its contribution to the budget.

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World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

WIPO, one of the 16 specialised agencies of the U.N. system, is responsible for the promotion of the protection of intellectual property throughout the world through cooperation among States (129 as of January 1991), and for the administration of various "Unions," each founded on a multilateral treaty and dealing with the legal and administrative aspects of intellectual property. Intellectual property comprises two main branches: industrial property (chiefly inventions, trademarks, industrial designs, and appellations of origin) and copyright (chiefly in literary, musical, artistic, photographic, and audiovisual work). A substantial part of the activities and the resources of WIPO is devoted to development cooperation with developing countries.

As a specialised agency of the U.N., WIPO will follow the lead of the other agencies. South Africa is a member of WIPO and, as such, receives all the documentation as do other states. WIPO has not provided South Africa with assistance, nor invited it to meetings, nor used South African officials on mission. In the context of its Development Cooperation Programme, WIPO

has, since 1981, provided training fellowships to officials of the liberation movements of South Africa recognised by OAU, but its services are otherwise with government units, in response to requests from governments.

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United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

UNIDO technical assistance to national liberation movements has included:

- Assistance to the ANC in the upgrading of the automotive repairs and maintenance workshop at Mazimbu;

- Assistance to the PAC included the establishing of a repairs and maintenance workshop at Masugur;

In 1989, UNIDO was also engaged in the development of projects providing assistance to the ANC in the design of a plant layout, installation of machinery, initiation of operations and training of counterparts for a vegetable oil plant, and provision to the PAC of supplementary equipment, training, and expertise in design and tailoring for a smallscale garment workshop. Future areas of assistance and cooperation between UNIDO and the victims of apartheid are being considered within the framework of the entire U.N. system as a whole.

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International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

South Africa became a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1957. IAEA activities with South Africa are in the field of safeguards (verification that South Africa uses its nuclear installations for peaceful purposes only through regular inspections) and nuclear safety (advice upon request in the safe operation and supervision of nuclear installations).

After several years of demands by the IAEA General Conference that South Africa should submit all her nuclear activities to IAEA safeguards, and after a proposal by the Board of Governors in June 1987 that South Africa be suspended from the rights and privileges of membership until it did so, South Africa acceded to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear

Weapons (NPT) in July 1991. In September 1991, the South African government signed the required NPT safeguards agreement that entered into force upon signature.

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Other Multilateral Agencies

African Development Bank

The African Development Bank (ADB) was established in 1963 by 23 African Governments in Sudan and commenced operations in 1966 in the Ivory Coast. As of December 1991, the membership of the Bank comprised 51 independent African (regional) States and 25 non-African (nonregional) States. The ADB Group is composed of the ADB, the African Development Fund (ADF), and the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF).

The objectives and functions of the ADB Group are to:

- Contribute to the economic development and social progress of regional members individually and jointly;
- Use resources at its disposal to finance investment projects and programmes giving priority to projects that concern several member countries;
- Mobilise resources through co-financing with bilateral and multilateral development agencies;
- Promote international dialogue and understanding on development issues concerning Africa;
- Promote government and private investment in Africa through policy reforms;
- Provide technical assistance as may be needed in Africa for the selection, study, and preparation of development projects.

The strategic areas of focus are selection and implementation of macro-reforms; environmental management; integration of women in development; private sector promotion; debt and poverty alleviation; trade promotion; and economic integration and multinational projects.

In an address in November 1991, on "Integrating South Africa into the Economic Development of the African Continent," the President of the ADB examined the new set of challenges, problems, and prospects for a post-apartheid democratic regime in South Africa and its implications for the rest of the continent. He ended by pointing to a few critical areas of

development cooperation within all of Africa, including the new South Africa, and the specific role that the Bank will have to play in forging those links:

> As the leading regional multilateral financial institution, the Bank's role will be critical as an instrument of mobilising resources for financial development projects and programmes. The African Development Bank, compared with institutions operating in Africa, is better placed to understand the traditional, socio-economic, and political realities of individual African countries.
>
> Our current initiatives within the sub-regions indicate the potential future scope of Bank Group operations. For instance, the Bank Group is assisting independent Namibia to create a suitable macro-economic framework and reduce sectoral and regional discrepancies in physical and social infrastructure. A democratic South Africa will benefit from the accumulated expertise and experience of the Bank in similar and other areas, such as infrastructure and human resource development. The Bank Group will also strengthen its operational programmes and projects for individual member countries of the southern Africa sub-regions--not only to exploit opportunities that will arise in the new South Africa, but also as part of its integrated view of the development process of the continent as a whole.

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Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique (ACCT)

The concept of the Francophonie arose from a meeting in 1969 among France, Canada, and some African states. One year later, in 1970 in Niger, a convention was drawn up with 22 countries signing the agreement. The motto of ACCT is "Equality, Complementarity, and Solidarity." It began implementing the Niamey Treaty in the following principal areas of cooperation--education, training, culture, communication, and science and technology. For historical reasons, it stayed away from the areas of economics and politics, and the participants represented such ministries as culture, youth, and sport.

In 1986, the "Mitterrand initiative" brought to Paris the first summit meeting of heads of state. Since 1986, this summit has taken place bi-annually--Quebec (1987), Dakar (1989), and Paris (1991). There are now 41 state and government members.

With its headquarters in Paris, ACCT has a regional office in Togo, an international school in Bordeaux, an institute of energy for Francophone countries in Quebec, and a network of national representatives. It cooperates with numerous organisations, both nongovernmental and intergovernmental, like the United Nations and its specialised agencies (notably UNESCO).

ACCT continues to cooperate in the cultural and technical areas, but, since 1986, its budget has tripled--from 100-140 million French francs annually to 350 million.

One innovation of the 1991 summit was the bringing together of all the institutions of the Francophonie at the highest level; a second innovation was, following the lifting of the debt burdens of the developing countries, the adoption of new priorities for economic development. The needs of developing countries are so enormous that no one agency or state can respond alone: ACCT tries to encourage international agencies to work together.

In relation to apartheid, the Francophonie decided in 1989, at its Dakar meeting, that it could not remain insensitive to the struggle against apartheid. ACCT adopted a resolution against apartheid and established a Fund of two million French francs to aid the victims of apartheid. This Fund has permitted ACCT to mount two programmes, with UNESCO and with the Commonwealth Secretariat.

In cooperation with UNESCO, it has provided scholarships for about 100 exiles to follow a programme that offers advancement and certification so that they can finally return to their own countries and continue their education. With the Commonwealth, it has provided a scholarship programme that permits exiles to take a course lasting six months-to-two years at its training school, Le Village du Benin. This programme specialises in French language training. The next summit, in 1993, will make decisions about whether to continue the Fund and to ask for new contributions.

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Commonwealth Secretariat

At the suggestion of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, in Abuja, Nigeria, in May 1990, the Secretary General constituted an Expert Group to generate ideas to help mobilise greater Commonwealth and international support for the human resource needs of a post-apartheid South Africa.

Since then, the Commonwealth Expert Group has met three times and prepared a report for the Heads of Government meeting in Harare in October 1991. The report, "Beyond Apartheid: Human Resources in a New South Africa," has seven sections--the South African context, the demographic and economic background, the existing provision of education and training, the transition period, the post-apartheid period, the regional context, and mobilising international resources.

To assist their discussions, a number of documents were commissioned. These documents are published in two volumes. Volume I provides an overview of the current situation and a skills profile in South Africa--economic and demographic trends, primary and secondary education, tertiary education and training needs, issues in education and training, and human resource development in post-apartheid South Africa.

Volume II is in two parts: Part I contains studies on formal and nonformal structures, the corporate sector, training needs of returnees, and human resource implications of the introduction

of new technology; Part II contains an overview of African countries' strategies in tackling problems of science, technology, and mathematics education; the educational and economic position of women in South Africa; African small business and the informal sector in South Africa; an overview of cooperative development in South Africa; regional implications for post-apartheid South Africa; and the role of trade unions in human resource development.

The report, "Beyond Apartheid," is the basic framework for the future work of the Commonwealth Secretariat, which received the following mandate (from the Harare Communique, October 1991, page 16):

- Heads of Government, recognizing that the education and training of members of the deprived majority to occupy strategic positions in the transition would be crucial to progress, welcomed the Report of the Expert Group on Human Resource Development for a Post-Apartheid South Africa, "Beyond Apartheid." They look forward to a significant role for the Commonwealth in addressing the Report's priorities and strategies in partnership with the wider international community. They agreed to assist in meeting the human resource development needs of a post-apartheid South Africa on a bilateral and multilateral basis, which could include a voluntary multilateral Commonwealth Programme for Human Resource Development in South Africa. An immediate start should be made to support training and placement within South Africa as well as continuing training and placements outside South Africa.

- Heads of Government attached importance to an increased role for the Commonwealth network of nongovernmental organisations, Skills for South Africa, in the implementation of the Expert Group's recommendations. They called for increased bilateral Commonwealth and other programmes in this area and requested the Secretary General to bring the Expert Group's Report to the attention of the international community and to explore the possibility of convening, with the United nations, an international donors' conference.

The Commonwealth Secretariat expects to work inside South Africa (in public administration training, for example), but is waiting for the situation to become clearer. In the meantime, it is following up on one of the recommendations of the Report by actively encouraging coordination of international donors.

It has continued to provide individual training award outside of South Africa under the Nassau Fellowships Scheme, in particular in the priority areas identified by the Expert Group Report, as well as supporting group training (mainly in the Frontline States) in such areas as public administration, small business development, and computer skills, It has also supported study visits with a view to encouraging links between South African institutions/organisations and their counterparts, particularly in Africa. Distance education has been provided to South Africans remaining in exile under the Dar-es-Salaam-based South African Extension Unit; the work of the Unit is currently under review.

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European Community (E.C.)

The E.C.'s Special Programme for South Africa was established within the framework of European Political Cooperation on 10 September 1985. It was decided that assistance should be channelled through nonviolent organisations, notably the churches. The E.C. funds, in accordance with mutually agreed criteria and guidelines, were channelled exclusively through the following nonracial organisations--the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC), the Kagiso Trust, and trade unions. It is through these four channels that the Community's assistance was initially made known to potential beneficiaries on the ground.

Given the changing situation in South Africa, and the fact that in February 1991 the Commission opened a Programme Coordination Office in Pretoria, it was agreed with these four channels that they should no longer have exclusive access to the funds available through the Special Programme. The Commission, in consultation with its traditional partners, is seeking to broaden the range of institutions with which it cooperates in order to enhance the development orientation of the programme.

The reorientation of the Special Programme in mid-1991 required the Commission to move from a project- to a more programme-based approach and to encourage a shift in emphasis from politically orientated projects to programmes of a more developmental character, and also to increase involvement in education projects. This mandate has been translated into a major commitment in the area of a tertiary level education programme, a comprehensive programme of adult basic education, and programmes in the areas of vocational training, community and rural development, primary health care, and human rights.

Efforts are continuing to build links between NGOs and other institutions, such as the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and the Independent Development Trust (IDT), to help improve the capacity of the development sector in South Africa.

The budget for the "Positive Measures" programme has increased steadily since 1986, when 10 MECU were made available, to 60 MECU in 1991 and 80 MECU in 1992. The Special Programme has financed 517 projects to date, for a total of 231,201,000 ECU.

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International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

The International Organization for Migration, formerly the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM), was created in 1951 at a conference in Brussels. IOM is a technical, nonpolitical international organisation of 46 member states. For forty years it has planned and operated programmes to assist in international migration for development and refugee resettlement at the request of member governments and in cooperation with other international organisations. Nearly five million people have been assisted under IOM's auspices throughout the world.

Since December 1991, IOM has been responsible in collaboration with UNHCR for the transportation of exiles returning to South Africa. IOM has been approached by many qualified South African nationals residing in industrialised countries who would like to return to South Africa to contribute to racial harmonisation and economic development. Consequently, IOM hopes soon to begin a programme to facilitate the return and reintegration of some 50 to 100 highly qualified South African nationals residing in industrialised countries.

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Organisation of African Unity (OAU)

At its 56th Ordinary Session, in Dakar, Senegal, June 1992, the OAU Council adopted a Resolution on South Africa that, in part, notes with great concern the deadlock of the negotiation process within the framework of CODESA and the escalating violence in South Africa; demands a full investigation of the violence and the role of the security forces and calls for an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council; decides to send a ministerial delegation to present Africa's position to the Security Council; appeals to all member states and the international community to continue to exert pressure on the de Klerk government; reiterates the urgent need for the liberation movement and other anti-apartheid forces to close ranks and strengthen their unity; welcomes the decisions taken by the OAU *Ad-Hoc* Committee of Heads of State and Government at Arusha, April 1992, to send a monitoring team to South Africa; and urges Member States and the international community to respect the decision of the OAU *Ad-Hoc* Committee to refrain from establishing official links with South Africa until an interim government (including the holding of free and fair elections under universal adult suffrage on a common voters role) has been put in place.

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Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

According to the Convention signed in Paris in 1960, the OECD was created to promote policies designed to:

- Achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;

- Contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-Member countries in the process of economic development; and

- Contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, nondiscriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

In order to achieve its aims, the OECD has set up a number of specialised committees. One of these is the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), created through the 1961 Development Assistance Group Resolution on the Common Aid Effort, whose members have agreed to increase the aggregate volume of resources made available to developing countries and to improve the effectiveness of this assistance.

The DAC has a number of tools: It is the place where donor policies are debated and donor consensus sought; it has meetings on special subjects, like NGO relationships, health, or the private sector; it holds a peer review of every Member's programme every two years; its Members provide statistics that are the basis for comparing Member efforts; and it has sub-groups that consider issues like terms of aid, debt problems of developing countries, women in development (WID), and evaluation. However, the DAC does not provide any assistance directly to countries or individuals.

Members of the DAC are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the E.C. The IMF and the World Bank are observers.

The Directorate for Development Cooperation services the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). South Africa is not on the list of countries that are counted as "developing countries," but there is aid going to South Africans (as opposed to South Africa the country), which is counted as official development assistance (ODA). The aid is reported as "South of Sahara unallocated" (for example, regional scholarships) or "Africa unspecified." It is possible that, in a new political dispensation, whether South Africa might be added to the list of "developing countries" will be discussed in the DAC, but no timetable has been set for this discussion.

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GLOSSARY

ADB:	African Development Bank
ADF:	African Development Fund
ACCT:	Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique
ANC:	African National Congress
AWEPAA:	Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against South Africa
AZAPO:	Azanian People's Organisation
BDT:	Telecommunications Development Bureau
CODESA:	Convention for a Democratic South Africa
DAC:	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DESD:	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development
DPI:	Department of Public Information of the United Nations
E.C.:	European Community
ECA:	Economic Commission for Africa
ECOSOC:	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
ECU:	European Currency Unit
EDI:	Economic Development Institute (World Bank)
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organisation (of the United Nations)
GRSA:	Government of the Republic of South Africa
HABITAT:	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS)
IAEA:	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD:	International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (World Bank)
ICAO:	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IDA:	International Development Association
IFC:	International Finance Corporation
IGO:	Intergovernmental Organization
IIE:	Institute of International Education
ILO:	International Labour Office
ILO:	International Labour Organization
IMF:	International Monetary Fund
IOM:	International Organisation for Migration
ITU:	International Telecommunications Union
MIGA:	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
NCCR:	National Coordinating Committee for Repatriation
NCRC:	National Children's Rights Committee
NGO:	Nongovernmental Organization
NLMs:	South African Liberation Movements
NPT:	Treaty of the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons
NTF:	Nigerian Trust Fund
OAU:	Organisation of African Unity
ODA:	Official Development Assistance
OECD:	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PAC:	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
PANAFTEL:	Pan-African Telecommunication Network
PTA:	Preferential Trade Area
RASCOM:	Regional African Satellite Communication System
SACC:	South African Council of Churches

SACBC:	Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference
SADC:	Southern African Development Community (formerly the Southern African Development Coordination Conference; changed at a Summit Meeting of Members on August 17, 1992)
SAIE:	South African Information Exchange
SDRs:	Special Drawing Rights
SIDA:	Swedish International Development Agency
TCMD:	Transnational Corporations and Management Division
TNC:	Transnational Corporation
UNCHS:	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements or HABITAT
UNCTAD:	United Nations Conference for Trade and Development
UNDESD:	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP:	United Nations Environment Programme
UNETPSA:	United Nations Educational & Training Programme for Southern Africa
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO:	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNITAR:	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNV:	United Nations Volunteers
VRAF:	Voluntary Repatriation Application Form
WHO:	World Health Organisation
WID:	Women in Development
WIPO:	World Intellectual Property Organisation

SOURCES

In addition to the material gathered in the personal interviews, we were given a number of documents from which we drew information to update and to flesh out the descriptions of the IGOs:

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